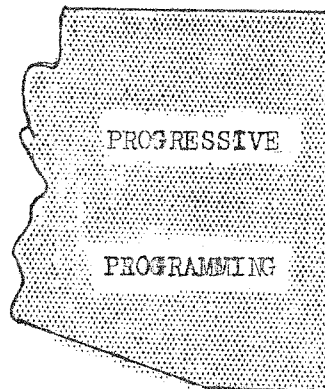


A COMPREHENSIVE DEVELOPMENT PLAN FOR ARIZONA



1942 REPORT

ARIZONA RESOURCES AND PLANNING BOARD

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Phoenix, Arizona
January 15, 1943

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State Resources & Planning Board

State House
Phoenix, Arizona

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January 15, 1943

His Excellency
Governor Sidney P. Osborn
State Capital
Phoenix, Arizona

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My dear Governor:

When you reorganized the State Resources and Planning Board, early in 1941, and charged the new Board with the responsibility of drawing up a comprehensive, over-all development program for Arizona, with special emphasis upon the need for accumulating a considerable pool of post-war construction projects to become Arizona's contribution toward a Public Works Reserve, we commenced our labors without funds, without even an office we could call our own; and without any staff.

Borrowing the office and services of one of your own secretaries, a start was made in the spring of 1941. Several meetings were held in which heads of various Government agencies with local state offices were invited, along with certain other officials; and with the aid of regional officials of the National Resources Planning Board, the work was launched.

I have the honor to transmit herewith our first detailed report of a Comprehensive Development Plan for Arizona. This report represents several months of study and research work in carrying out the plans and suggestions laid down in our board meetings with the help of National Resources Planning Board regional officials. We take justifiable pride in the fact that we have been able to achieve this much without any appropriation. It is our sincere hope that future appropriations will enable us to take a rightful and urgently needed place in the post-war development of the State as is being done in practically every other state.

The purpose of a comprehensive development plan is not to spend money, but rather to save it by making sure that such money as is spent will be spent wisely and for the greatest good of the most people. With this thought in mind, we present herewith, for the consideration of the people of Arizona, a brief resume of some of the things we feel should properly come to their attention to the end that the post-war Arizona may become a bigger, better, more secure and more prosperous Arizona.

Sincerely yours,

E. C. Seale

Chairman

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A COMPREHENSIVE DEVELOPMENT PLAN FOR ARIZONA - 1942 REPORT

THE PROBLEM

Since its reorganization early in 1941, the Arizona Resources and Planning Board has had under study and survey, a post-war planning program designed to give to the future development of the state the carefully balanced consideration of long range programming, in keeping with similar planning studies being actively carried on in the other states under the general guidance and supervision of the National Resources Planning Board. This study has been carried on with two important lines of thought constantly in mind:

First: The preparation and compiling of a comprehensive long range development program which should include the state and all political subdivisions.

Second: The careful accumulation of desirable public works projects, in keeping with the long range over-all development plan, which will be available for use immediately following the end of the current war when it is expected that profound social and industrial readjustments will be made necessary by the return of members of the armed forces to the state and the perhaps long conversion period in which the return of war-time industries to peace-time industries within the state or effecting the state will be in progress.

In the language of a recent NRPB publication*, "to be sound, any action program must achieve carefully conceived and clearly defined objectives. No matter how exactly engineering plans may be drawn up, no matter how efficiently projects may utilize relief labor, no matter how effectively the spending of public funds may combat depression slumps, these procedures are justified only if they produce public good. Obviously, organized foresight offers the surest method of determining what activities will produce the greatest public good, and public planning agencies have been created with the specific task of exercising this foresight.

"One of the primary purposes of a planning agency is to keep clearly before administrative officials and the public, the major objectives that, according to considered public opinion, should be attained, at least in part, through Government action. In this phase of its work, the planning board's job is one of synthesis. It must fit legislative policies, programs of executive agencies, public opinion, and deduction based on impartial research, into the comprehensive picture of the goal of public endeavor.

"After the statement of objectives, the next function of planning is to work out the means for achieving these ends. Lines of action must be indicated and frames of reference must be set up, so that the detailed programs of public construction agencies can be harmonized with the general objectives. From the long-range point of view, no public works program can be safely undertaken unless it fits into the comprehensive plan. The specific function of public works programming is to determine, among the desirable projects, priorities that shall be based in part on relative needs and in part on the degree of accomplishment which finances will permit within any given period of time.

*1942 Report, New England Regional Development Plan, p. 3.

"Although a large part of any plan is concerned with meeting deficiencies and compensation for past mistakes, a primary phase of planning is the creation of opportunities. It is not enough to provide, in orderly fashion, for the construction of facilities already badly needed. Government agencies must plan also for the development of facilities that will encourage desirable modifications in the social and economic structure and that will assist established or foster new private enterprises. In addition, planning must aid in making available opportunities for employment that will permit free and intelligent choice by individuals among such occupational fields as agriculture, industry, and other activities largely in private hands."

The need for a comprehensive plan, as contrasted to individual plans for such specific phases of development as flood control, soil conservation, agriculture and the attraction to the state of new or expanded industries, is particularly urgent in Arizona. The state is rich in natural resources which are pretty generally distributed throughout the state but the entire state population is largely dependant for subsistence upon relatively small and compact areas of the state.

Thus far, with some notable exceptions, Arizona has been largely an exporter of agricultural products but an importer of practically every other useful commodity essential to a high standard of living. The notable exceptions in agricultural exports include the fact that we have to import from other states, even in normal times, 70 per cent or more of the eggs we consume, over 50 per cent of the butter, 75 per cent of the wheat and flour, and 95 per cent of the cheese. But we are able to export large quantities of cotton, lettuce, citrus and melons, and considerable quantities of beef, mutton and some pork.

Mining plays an important part in the state economic program yet all our minerals are shipped elsewhere for processing. We raise a lot of cotton in Arizona, both long and short staple, but it has to be shipped back to the Eastern seaboard for manufacture into textiles. The same is true of Arizona's abundant wool and mohair industry. Thus while we can in a small way partly feed ourselves, we yet have to import large amounts of foodstuff, particularly dairy products, and we are entirely dependant upon other regions for the production of textiles, furniture, household appliances and all types of machinery and all other tools, appliances, commodities and products which are vital to human welfare. Thus the various ramifications and problems of transportation play a vital role in the planning program.

Arizona is predominantly an agricultural state and urgent problems of seasonal farm labor, migrant labor movements and kindred problems demand solution. Vast areas of the state present potentially rich agricultural prospects but first, irrigation must be provided. Abundant water is needed in areas not now classed as agricultural land and this gives rise to the need both for irrigation systems and for increased power for pumping. Vast acreages now devoted to the raising of short staple cotton might better be utilized in raising other crops less dependant upon migrant labor or more productive of assured incomes. In this connection, it seems altogether likely that, in the long-range view, guayule might well surplant short staple cotton, requiring far less water, less labor, and being potentially capable of producing far more income per acre in the event that its rubber content proves a continued and less expensive substitute for natural crude rubber in the post-war era. Land now classed as agricultural **but** which has become marginal or submarginal could profitably be turned to other uses as new agricultural lands are developed by additional

water and power facilities. Development of abundant low rate power in Arizona could completely change the economic picture of the state by developing an extensive industrial program along with an expanded agricultural development. Many very choice recreational areas are still available in widely separated sections of the state and exploitation and development of these would greatly benefit the already large tourist industry and result in increased benefits to all phases of the state economy. Many other fields of potential development could likewise be cited.

The problem, therefore, with which the state planning program is faced, involves far more than a mere public construction program. With thoughtful consideration and careful development of adequate power within the state, the state income could be raised to unprecedented heights along the lines of sound, permanent and beneficial long-range development and Arizona as a state could become in due time an industrial as well as an agricultural leader among the states and by thoughtful, long-range planning, a happy balance between agriculture and industry could be achieved; and if this planning is to take into consideration the decentralization, so far as geographically possible, within the state, of both agriculture and industry, and a balance maintained by communities and regions as well as within the state as a whole, then many social problems would find a happy solution as well.

Since Arizona is still relatively in the pioneer stage of development along all lines of modern endeavor, it is still possible to ~~do~~ plan for the future by adequate zoning legislation along all levels of government within the state that each community and geographical section of the state could achieve a well balanced development. Legislation should also be provided to enable the proper functioning of planning groups in all levels of government, and they should be given authority to participate in the planning of and supervision over zoning regulations in their respective level of government.

The basic purposes, then, of a comprehensive state plan are to coordinate all lines of development into an integrated program, to consider this program in the light of both present deficiencies and long-term needs, and to evaluate all elements of the program in terms of public good. These purposes have been kept in view in the preparation of this state development plan.

THE PEOPLE

It has already been pointed out that the only real criterion of any project is the extent to which it benefits the people. Hence all planning must proceed from an analysis of the people and their needs.

As has already been stated, Arizona is predominantly agricultural and it contains vast areas of very sparsely populated country. The great bulk of the permanent population resides within a very few compact urban areas. The geography of the state is such that necessarily is this so. Large areas of the state are entirely unsuited to dense population. Other very extensive areas are entirely under federal control and not therefore available for large scale settlement. Fertile valleys capable of agricultural development are relatively few and all require the solving of irrigation problems. Much land that might be available for agricultural purposes if water were available is of such a chemical composition that the raising of crops is not profitable. In a few areas, the productive land has become water-logged or rendered unfit for further cultivation without extensive processing to eliminate accumulated alkaline properties.

The livestock industry, closely allied to agriculture, is faced with such problems as fluctuating range conditions, and, along with agriculture, is largely affected by whatever is done in the way of reclamation, soil conservation, reforestation, etc. All habitable sections of the state, both urban and rural populations, are vitally interested in flood control and erosion.

Another vital factor in the future welfare of the people both of the cities and the ranges and mines, is the question of additional power facilities. Not a single urban center within the state has at the present time sufficient commercial power available at reasonable rates to provide for new industry. In most populated centers the present load is already near its present capacity, and is largely used to service residential areas and already developed industrial outlets. Added facilities would have to be built to accommodate any extensive industrial expansion. Only a very few scattered rural districts are sufficiently serviced by power lines. If rural electrification could be developed to extend throughout the rural communities of the state, the standard of living would be very materially raised for more than half the population, directly or indirectly.

Another problem concerning the people of the state is the fact that a large percent of the population is of recent immigrant origin. This large group are predominantly laborers. Their standards of living are marginal and sub-marginal. While the bulk of them reside in the southern counties, they are nevertheless present in large numbers throughout the state. In some areas they have readily become assimilated in the economic life of the community, while in the more populous districts they remain distinctly segregated in every sense from the rest of the community. They are an important factor in the economic and industrial life of many communities but their numerous social, recreational and educational problems often have to be separately treated from those of other groups in the communities. They are entitled to definite consideration in any planning program. The same problems hold true, in a somewhat lesser extent, with regard to the Colored people, who are quite numerous in some counties. Intelligent planning in connection with wise and prudent zoning, and equal consideration in the development program of the local community, would do much toward raising the living standards of these important social groups.

The remaining chief class of people to be considered in connection with Arizona planning problems and development programs is the relatively large migratory class of seasonal farm laborers. Certain Arizona crops such as cotton, lettuce and melons require a large labor group but only for very short harvesting seasons. Usually these laborers come into the state following the harvesting of similar crops in adjacent states. After completion of the current season, they again drift out of the state and into other states for yet later crops. Thus this group are continually migrating from one agricultural region to another, following the several crops in rotation. They remain in any one community for only a brief time but while there are often very numerous.

Their standards of living usually are sub-marginal and they provide by far the greater number of indigent persons to be cared for by relief agencies. Also, their lack of proper social adjustments frequently render the policing of the communities in which they temporarily reside very difficult. Careful consideration of the problems of this class must be an integral part of any planning program. A partial solution might be found in some areas by replacing crops that require this type of labor by other kinds of crops that do not require such large scale labor. Often, too, it might be discovered that better paying crops could be introduced wherever found feasible.

All classes of people, so long as their services are essential to the production program of any community, are justly entitled to a proportionate share in the development program of the community involved. They should have full access to all of the cultural, recreational and economic advantages afforded by the community, even though such a program might involve provision of special facilities for the purpose, and the raising of the standards of living of the lower classes should present a real challenge to the remaining classes within the community. Herein is the real worth of any development or planning program, whether on a community, regional or state level. The Arizona of the future should provide alike for all strata of its society.

By careful and conscientious planning now, and with parallel development of thoughtful zoning regulations, a desirable balance in the social as well as the industrial and agricultural aspects of our life could be achieved and maintained. Repeated surveys by the National Resources Planning Board in typical communities have discovered the fact that when a proper balance between professional, skilled, semi-skilled and unskilled labor is maintained within the community, the social problems present a minimum of difficulty. When any particular class, but especially the unskilled and semi-skilled classes, reach unbalanced proportions, then juvenile delinquency and other grave social problems become acute.

LAND USE

OBJECTIVES: In order to assure the maximum conservation and use of our natural resources, we should put into effect a state-wide land utilization program to the end that no land capable of producing a profitable crop shall be idle; that the type of crop best adapted to the type of soil in which it is to be planted be used; that those farm lands which, because of poor soil conditions or inaccessibility, are submarginal for farming shall be withdrawn from cultivation and put to forest, grazing, industrial or to recreational use. We should see to it that all available woodlands shall produce marketable timber on a paying basis; that over-cutting because of the defense rise in prices shall be avoided; that a systematic program of reforestation be inaugurated and maintained; and that over-grazing on the ranges be curtailed and avoided.

Erosion should be fully controlled and a comprehensive state-wide flood-control program should be worked out and completed as soon as practicable. We should make full use of such mineral deposits as are adequate in quality and quantity for profitable extraction and should wherever possible utilize the extraction and refining methods which will most adequately utilize the lower grade ore bodies that unnecessary waste of our natural resources may be avoided. We should by careful planning provide for complete rural electrification of the state and make available to farmer and miner alike abundant cheap power wherever and whenever needed. We should wherever possible, encourage the local development of industrial plants which will be capable of fabricating our natural raw materials into useful commercially profitable consumer goods.

EXISTING CONDITIONS: Arizona thus far has been predominantly agricultural. Because of the mountainous terrain which exists throughout much of the state, the agricultural areas are limited to a relatively few valleys. Most of these crop areas require constant irrigation and thus the cultivated land is of necessity limited to those areas having access to water. More than half of the

land possible of cultivation in some of the valleys is not yet available to agriculture because of lack of water. Some of the finest land in the state is thus entirely out of the reach of the farmer. Much of the land now under cultivation is of a very poor quality and entirely unsuited to the purposes being made of it. Some of it could be utilized for different crops, some of it should be turned to other purposes. Vast areas of rangeland are sadly over populated and many more areas lack sufficient watering places for livestock. However, certain federal agencies are carrying on projects which will in large measure remedy this condition. The Grazing Service, for instance, has a \$7,000,000 project involving additional watering holes, small reservoirs, fencing, etc., which was approved by our Resources Planning Board.

Several valuable agricultural districts are continually menaced by lack of sufficient or adequate flood control measures. Many rich farming lands are located in or adjacent to the Salt River and Gila River systems. Due to plentiful rain a year or two since, these river channels are so overgrown with natural verdure that in the event a flood condition arose, a frightful result would prevail with several communities seriously flooded and a tremendous amount of damage done to agricultural crops.

Several of the great Army air training centers are located on natural flood plains and are therefore subject to flooding; and in erecting earth barriers or dykes to protect the flying fields, untold damage is potentially possible to considerable acreages of rich crop lands adjacent to the fields. This is particularly true of Williams Field in Maricopa County and Davis-Monthan Field in Pima County. To a somewhat lesser degree, it is also true of Luke Field in Maricopa County. Some steps have been taken in past years to carry out a soil erosion program in some areas but much work still remains to be done along this line. Large tracts of tillable or grazing land could be reclaimed to active use by proper planning of soil erosion and reclamation work, much of it regional or large-scale in scope.

In most of the urban areas, there is an urgent need for remedying blighted areas, removing slum districts, and for renovating and modernizing of still useful structures. Zoning regulations are lacking in most communities or are not enforced so that at present there is an undesirable tendency in many residential sections for obnoxious taverns and other commercial establishments. In many districts, abandoned, untenable property has been allowed to remain as unsightly and dangerous premises. In many communities in which large groups of Spanish Americans or Colored people occur, there is insufficient provisions for recreational facilities for these classes. In the crowded business sections, inadequate parking facilities exist. In many communities there is an improper **balance of** business houses of certain types so that in some lines of business competition makes a fair and reasonable living almost prohibitive while in other lines of commerce there is a shortage of facilities.

In many rural communities there is a strong tendency to specialize in certain crops while in many cases it would be found highly beneficial to diversify crops. In Arizona some of our most valuable mineral deposits are located within the boundaries of federally controlled areas and there is a need for closer cooperation and understanding between federal and state agencies in any future development of these resources. In the livestock industry, it has already been noted that in some sections of the range there is a scarcity of adequate watering places. The federal government is engaged on projects which

will in many instances remedy this condition but the state government should be empowered, wherever desirable, to assist financially in this work, which, while financed presently by the federal government, is entirely for the benefit of the people of the state.

NEEDS: From the standpoint of land use, Arizona's most urgent need for the expansion and future development of agriculture and related industries, is the bringing of Colorado River water to the central valleys. This could be accomplished in one of several ways, four of which are now under actual survey by the Reclamation Service to determine feasibility. The plan to construct Glen Canyon dam and convey water seems the more feasible on the face of it but many problems of engineering will have to be solved. A basic problem which involves the federal expenditure of perhaps \$300,000, it would be the means of bringing untold wealth to Arizona and indirectly to the rest of the nation. It would nearly double our present agricultural capacity as a state, and yet would detract nothing from the industrial potentialities of the state. Indeed, it would furnish ultimate markets for a tremendous industrial output.

Prior to actual construction of such a project, it would be necessary to re-classify large land areas, determine soil chemistry, types of crops desired, establish suitable zoning regulations and determine water rights. Provisions might have to be made in the larger areas for additional communities and these should be thoroughly planned and zoned in advance to maintain a community balance. Through a system of sub-storage reservoirs along the route wherever feasible, additional large tracts might be opened up for mineral exploration and exploitation and for recreational areas. Several scenic regions along the probable route are capable of extensive development as summer recreation communities and should be carefully restricted as to settlement to insure preservation of scenic values.

It might also be necessary or desirable to construct access highways to these new regions. The present state highway system is urgently in need of expansion and repair as a result of war conditions and after the war effort is ended, large sections will practically have to be rebuilt and some parts probably relocated. There are still many useless and dangerous curves existing in some sections of it. Many of the more important secondary roads should be surfaced.

From the standpoint of urban populations, there is an urgent need for additional local housing authorities and extension of existing such authorities. Slum clearance should have a parallel development. Emphasis, in some farming communities, should be placed on some type of housing authority to provide suitable quarters for migrant labor. In several of the larger communities, the Colored and Mexican groups are urgently in need of better housing conditions. Many additional facilities also are needed for proper recreational and educational programs for these classes. In connection with new industrial plants now in process of erection in the metropolitan area in Maricopa County, there is a very urgent need of additional housing facilities. The housing situation is very acute in every community in which Army training centers are located. However, careful surveys should be made to determine insofar as possible what areas shall be affected by the post-war demobilization of training centers. These surveys could properly include data where available upon the possibility of encouraging new industries to replace local training groups, thus maintaining the approximate population curve and at the same time perhaps making peace-time use of the war-time facilities which have been erected.

RECOMMENDATIONS: It is recommended that (1) reclassification of all lands situated in the vicinity of potential water development projects be undertaken to determine availability to agriculture, soil chemistry, type of crop for which adapted, etc. (2) It is recommended that the surveys being carried on in some counties by the Land-Use Committee and the County Agents be completed for every county. (3) Provisions should be made and carried out for the organization and functioning of planning and zoning groups on a municipal and county scale with authority to act on regional basis where desirable; and local planning groups, where already established, should have a part in administering the zoning regulations. (4) It is recommended that in all urban areas surveys be made of industrial sites and vacant properties which could be adapted to industrial uses. (5) In the larger agricultural areas, it is recommended that investigations be made to determine whether or not dehydration plants could be established and profitably operated within the state. (6) Surveys should be undertaken to determine the extent to which soybeans and other cellulose producing plants could be cultivated and plants installed for manufacture into the various plastic products which will undoubtedly be given prominent consideration in future industrial growth. This new field is well adapted to development in Arizona.

(7) It is recommended that as soon as practicable, and to the full extent possible, flood control work be carried on wherever indicated by already existing surveys and that more attention be given to flood plain zoning. (8) It is urgently recommended that regular courses of study dealing with the natural resources of the state and a sound conservation program be introduced into the high schools and schools of higher learning as is being done in certain other states and made a standard requirement for graduation therefrom. (9) It is recommended also that legislative provisions be made for the removal of obnoxious and unsightly advertising along scenic routes and recreational areas of the state. (10) Rural electrification should be extended to include every rancher, miner and other producers within the state where urban facilities are not available. Additional power facilities for pumping irrigation water, for small local industries and for household appliances in suburban areas are urgently needed in many potentially rich producing areas within the state.

WATER USE AND CONTROL

OBJECTIVES: Water is the life-blood of Arizona. It is the basis of all agricultural development and, through the agency of generated power, also is the basis of all industrial development as well. The first and foremost need for Arizona, therefore, is a state agency--such as the proposed Water and Power Authority--which shall be empowered to regulate and control the conservation and distribution of all water resources within the state, to generate and distribute, or to regulate and control the generation and distribution, of all power and with proper authority to enter into contracts for its sale and use and to develop markets for the same. We hold this to be the first and foremost objective with regard to water within the state because it is almost entirely a lack of adequate power facilities that is retarding and preventing the industrial development of the state.

It is also desirable that the underground water code be revised and modernized and made uniform throughout the state and that the system of water rights and priorities in the agricultural districts be revised and brought up to date. Particularly will this be necessary where the new agricultural areas will be developed as Colorado River water is brought into the central valleys.

It is necessary to the prolonging of the period of usefulness of our system of dams that proper measures be taken to control the deposition of silt in the major reservoirs. A long-range objective is the completion of the system of all-purpose dams already planned for the full utilization of Colorado River waters. Several of these dams already have been constructed. One or two others have been set for construction but are held up pending cessation of the war effort. The remaining projected dams to complete the system should also be set for construction as early as possible. With completion of these dams, all available resources on the Colorado will be fully developed, all power facilities at each all-purpose dam should be installed and the silt-control and irrigation projects established.

Flood control dams along the lesser waterways should be constructed for full protection to agricultural lands and urban areas. By the establishment of numerous small dams on mountain streams and the tributary systems of the Colorado and Gila, Salt and the Verde rivers, a comprehensive program of soil erosion, additional watering facilities for grazing and regulated flow of flood waters will be possible over large areas. The conservation and strict regulations of the use of underground water should also be maintained. Wherever possible and feasible, open canals and feeder ditches should be cement lined to reduce undesirable absorption of water before it reaches the fields to be irrigated. Small diversion ditches should be tiled where possible to reduce loss by evaporation. All waterways within urban areas should be tiled or otherwise covered. In the larger agricultural areas where extensive pumpint of underground water is carried on, restrictions should be placed on the number of pumps operative at any given area.

EXISTING CONDITIONS: Arizona, long a predominantly agricultural state, is dependant very largely upon irrigation water for sustenance. During rainy years there is usually an abundance of stored water. During protracted dry seasons water often fails over large areas with resultant heavy damage to crops and range. Thus, while, for example, in the Salt River Valley, one of the largest agricultural areas in the entire Southwest, there are four dams on the Salt River and one on the Verde from which water nominally would be available to irrigation, it has frequently happened that the water levels in the several reservoirs has become so depleted that there was not sufficient flow to continue generation of power at the major dams. During one particularly dry spell, large areas of water storage dried up and it was necessary to remove tons of dead fish. All types of crops suffered tremendous losses. To more closely regulate these conditions, additional dams are needed.

In some areas, sudden flash floods occur which cause untold damage due to lack of proper flood control measures. All of the major potential flood areas are well known and plans have long been proposed for remedying this situation. Another dangerous condition now in existence is the growth of desert verdure all along the major river channels. The Salt and Gila channels in some places have become veritable jungles of lush vegetation which in time of flood would so retard quick passage of water in the normal channel that thousands of acres of rich agricultural land would be quickly and ruinously inundated.

NEEDS: The first and foremost need of the State is enactment by the Legislature of a Water and Power Authority sufficiently broad in scope and with adequate authority to properly take full control of the water and power situation and return to the people of Arizona the natural resources now largely out of state control. With ultimate development of large blocks of power at reasonable rates, rural electrification should be extended and cheap

power made available for irrigation pumping and for the mining industry. To quote from a recent Arizona Power Survey prepared by the Federal Power Commission, at the request of the State:

"There exists at this time in the State of Arizona a dire need for electric energy at reasonable rates to supply the demands of power required for the pumping of water for irrigation purposes and mining operations, as well as for cities, towns and industrial organizations, and future development of the State of Arizona, and particularly for the central portion thereof, which will be materially affected by an intelligent program for the securing and distribution of adequate electric energy to meet the necessary demands.

"The report treats electric power as a dynamic factor in the future development of the State. This is based on the assumption that the State itself will plan the utilization of its endowment in low cost hydroelectric power as the foundation of the State's future economy.

"The State of Arizona is potentially rich in power supply. Development of the Bulls Head, Bridge Canyon, Glen Canyon and Redwall sites on the Colorado River will yield 11,000,000 kilowatt-hours of electricity annually. The cost of developing these sites is such that Arizona's share of this energy can be delivered to the State's load centers at from 3 to 4 mills per kilowatt-hour, or at approximately the rate charged by TVA to the municipalities and cooperatives which distribute to ultimate consumers."*

With the proposed available power, mentioned above, Arizona could develop an industrial life that could equal its agricultural achievements. Many of the raw materials produced in Arizona could be fabricated in Arizona and with the greatly expanded markets within the State itself created by the large addition to agricultural areas by bringing of Colorado River water to the agricultural valleys, home markets could be developed to absorb much of this locally fabricated consumer goods. A profitable surplus could be made available for export.

Another urgent need in the State is for the revision and bringing up to date of the Sewage Disposal survey made by the Resources and Planning Board in 1935 and for a study of modern sewage disposal as effecting the streams of the state from which water is removed for any purpose. From a revision of this problem, many public works projects could be added to the Public Works Reserve, for possible action in the post-war reconstruction period.

RECOMMENDATIONS: The State Resources and Planning Board recommends that (1) the Water and Power Authority legislation be enacted. (2) That a survey be made of the entire underground water situation and that any indicated changes revisions or additions to the state code be made by the Legislature, and the code itself unified and brought up to date. (3) that pumping of irrigation water be restricted in areas where the underground water level is seriously threatened; (4) that the projected and planned all-purpose dams be constructed on the Colorado River for the further generation of electric energy, for the storage of irrigation water and for silt control; (5) that as early as practicable the numerous flood control dams planned for tributary or secondary streams be completed and put to use; (6) That the state cooperate in every possible way to expedite the work of the Reclamation Service in surveying feasible routes for bringing Colorado River water to the agricultural valleys and that any necessary legal measures be taken to provide for administering the state code

*Arizona Power Survey, March 1942, p. 1,2

as it pertains to water rights, priorities, etc. in the now unwatered regions to which the new source of water will be introduced. (7) In connection with a program of lower cost electricity, it is recognized that readjustments in cases where present sales of electricity and sales of water for irrigation are closely intertwined will have to be made and it is recommended that a study be made of such cases and the necessary readjustments be made on a basis which, with a minimum of dislocation, will bring the greatest good to the State as a whole, and that this study be expedited.

INDUSTRY

OBJECTIVES: With the exception of a steel mill and a limited number of small manufacturing plants, Arizona has practically no industrial activity. Small fabricating and processing plants associated with the building trades have enjoyed a phenomenal growth and expansion due entirely to the war effort but even such growth is largely of a temporary nature and may be expected to subside sharply at the conclusion of hostilities. Yet Arizona produces a very high percentage of the raw materials which, when shipped to usually distant industrial centers, form a large part of the nation's consumer goods output.

With the present tendency in heavy industry to decentralize, Arizona should receive its share of branch factories of heavy industry. The airplane industry is already commencing to establish branch plants in the State and several more should follow. With the generating of sufficient blocks of low-rate power in potential industrial areas, it should be possible to encourage textile mills to locate close to the sources of cotton and wool. By proper planning and availability of cheap power, the metals industry, through government subsidy or by private syndication, could advantageously erect processing mills for the refining and processing of commercial metals. In the fields of copper, zinc, iron, magnesium, aluminum and other valuable metals, great progress could be made in encouraging the local manufacture of goods using these metals.

With the present rapid development of alloys and plastics, it should be possible for Arizona to establish profitable industries utilizing the many raw materials required in the plastics which could be raised on Arizona farms. With the planned expansion and development of Arizona's industrial potentialities, it will be necessary to carefully plan for the necessary manufacturing communities, and by proper zoning assure balanced settlement of skilled and unskilled labor which would gravitate toward the new manufacturies. Public buildings, public utilities, educational and recreational provisions, and extensive housing problems would have to be faced and solved, and could profitably find a valuable place in the post-war Public Works Reserve. All of this is entirely dependant upon availability of the requisite commercial power load to be developed first. Available power must necessarily precede industrial growth.

EXISTING CONDITIONS: As has already been pointed out several times in this report, Arizona is and always has been predominantly agricultural and it will not be possible to induce industrial expansion or development until sufficient low-rate power is made available to industrial sites. The future is very bright in Arizona. Already, as an outgrowth of the war effort, the airplane industry is commencing, as part of its decentralization program, to locate within the state. Allied industries will naturally follow. The climate is ideal for flying.

As the present experimentation in alloys, plastics and synthetic rubber progresses, industries based on the fabrication of such materials should develop in the state where the already well established agriculture is admirably adapted

to the raising of the necessary raw materials for such industries. Soybeans from which plastics are made and guayule from which comes much synthetic rubber thrive in the semi-arid Arizona soil and under forced cultivation might be made to give tremendous yields. With cheap power in abundance and with the existing living conditions in this warm climate and rich agricultural region, the costs of industry should be far less in Arizona than in most other regions. This should naturally contribute toward rapid industrial development.

Arizona is only now beginning to receive federal aid in the development of new industry incident to the war. For instance, in the emergency rubber field, the Government through its Department of Agriculture has already appropriated upwards of \$50,000,000 for investigation and culture of guayule. California in the past year has received the bulk of this experimentation but now Arizona offices have been established in this project and at the present time over 600 acres of guayule are being planted in Arizona, mostly in Maricopa, Pima and Yavapai Counties. Within another year over 6000 acres of guayule will be under cultivation in Arizona. This plant is a natural desert plant and with slight irrigation and attention should be capable of a phenomenal yield. This plant may well replace short staple cotton in Arizona in the years that lie ahead. Such displacement, if found feasible, from the long-range view, would greatly reduce the migrant farm labor problem. In Mohave County a small fiber manufacturing plant has been put into operation to utilize the fiber from certain species of Yucca to replace imported fibers heretofore used in plaster. Doubtless other types of purely local industry can be found and encouraged, to the lasting benefit of the State.

NEEDS: We reiterate once more that Arizona's most urgent need at the present time, in order to attract and encourage industrial growth, is generation and available distribution of larger blocks of inexpensive commercial power. As quoted elsewhere in this report, the 11,000,000 kilowatt-hours of potential power available from the Bulls Head, Bridge Canyon, Glen Canyon and Redwall sites, produceable at a cost of around three to four mills per kilowatt-hour, is most urgently needed for until this additional power, or substantial parts of it, becomes available for industrial use, there is no incentive for the development of industrial sites. Power is the pre-requisite to industrial expansion.

RECREATION

OBJECTIVES: Recreation facilities should be developed and expanded to take care of the needs of all classes and strata of community life. Where large groups of Negroes or other minority classes are found, special facilities for their use should be provided. Adequate provisions should be made to accommodate the needs of adults as well as children. After the war, there will be large groups of veterans who will be unemployed, many of them hopeless cripples and a lot of them in need of rehabilitation. Our community recreation facilities should be planned to provide for the needs of these groups.

In Arizona recreation has to quite an extent become a state industry with nationally advertised attractions drawing heavily in peace times from the East from which thousands of seasonal visitors flock to our guest ranches, National Parks and Monuments and other scenic areas. To further develop this recreation industry, as well as provide more extensive opportunities for our own residents, we should, wherever possible and practicable, combine with agricultural,

forestry, and water resource uses the development of recreational uses; provide adequate public camping and picnicing facilities within easy reach of all urban centers and recreational resorts; protect historical and scenic sites and all roadsides essentially rural and scenic in character from harmful exploitation and defacement; evolve a highway system that will provide adequate and direct access to all important recreation and historic areas. We should also develop a system of less direct tourways that will provide attractive pleasure routes; develop additional picnic areas at convenient intervals along both; and manage wood- and waste-lands and water bodies so as to assure the reproduction of wildlife in numbers sufficient to encourage hunting and fishing and, at the same time, preserve all native and migratory species.

EXISTING CONDITIONS: At present considerable use is being made of existing recreational facilities and the State Highway Department has provided many roadside picnic areas along the major highways of the state. However, there is a need for much additional work along this line. Our National Parks are being adequately exploited and some of the prehistoric ruins, designated as National Monuments, are being regularly visited. However, there yet remain in the state many striking scenic areas and many important historic sites which are not developed to the extent that they are readily accessible to the public. Some of these should be preserved and designated as State Parks.

Most communities do not yet have adequate community facilities for general recreational purposes. In many of the larger areas where large groups of the military are now stationed, all recreational facilities are taxed to the limit of their meager resources. There is a vital shortage of trained recreational supervisors to direct recreation programs in most communities. And in the majority of supervised parks and playgrounds, the programs are slanted almost entirely toward youth with an appalling lack of facilities adapted to adult use. Many communities have no facilities whatever for use of special classes or minority social groups. Only a few of the larger communities have an organized parks and playgrounds board or similar agency created for the promotion of recreation.

In this connection, we note with pride that the city of Mesa, with a population of only slightly over 7000, leads the entire nation, in its class, in the matter of recreation with splendid modern facilities and equipment and with a professional recreation director working under an organized parks and playground board. It is providing regular schedules for personnel from two large flying fields in addition to playing a prominent part in the social life of the community itself. Its program is drawing a wide participation of adults in various activities based on hobbies and a wide range of recreational interests. Its activities have attracted national recognition.

NEEDS: Quoting from a recent report of the National Recreation Congress: "Recreation, its programs and institutions, offered by private and public means to the entire population, is a younger sister of education. Recreation, well directed, can change the habits and character of men. God has created man to be born but once. Recreation can help him to be re-born daily as a better human being, with the condition that recreation is well prepared and well directed in the democratic sense. Through misuse of the recreational activities, Japan and Germany have transformed their youth into perfect tools of destruction. We must do the opposite. Therefore the following four basic actions in the field of democratic recreation are now needed: (1) The budgets of all recreational activities shall be doubled and tripled for the post-victory time, in

private organization and especially in public budgets. Municipal and governmental budgets will even be forced to take over a larger share. * * * as experts in recreation we must warn those in power. We must tell them: What you save here will have to be paid for five times over in your budgets to combat crime, prostitution, nervous diseases, political unrest. The preparation for those campaigns to get more funds and not less for recreation activities should begin immediately. (2) The professional and voluntary staff of all recreational activities should be enlarged immediately and should be well trained and well prepared for the coming difficult task. (3) Recreational activities from now on should express and strengthen the fundamental values of democracy. The totalitarian countries, Germany and Japan, have proved what the misuse of recreational time can do in creating barbarians. The right use of recreational time can create reliable and sincere supporters of democracy. Tolerance, equality, and justice shall rule this field. * * * Therefore, inside all preparations of recreational activities in the time after the war, the religious groups, groups with a strong dynamic faith, shall not only be invited to join, but shall have the opportunity to express their conviction and faith to their comrades and friends everywhere, openly and strongly, by words and by actions. (4) We have more and more to emphasize in recreation and leisure the role and importance of self-help. If families will be advised and enabled to live in houses surrounded by fruit-vegetable-flower gardens, having their own workshops, these families' recreational problems are almost solved. If villages and towns develop cooperative efforts to learn and to play, to discuss things together, and to form centers of effective local mutual help and self-administration, then their recreational problems become easier.* Such a program needs advisors, unselfish advisors and well-trained advisors with great ability and a deep philosophy concerning the nature of man.

HOUSING

OBJECTIVES: To improve living conditions in Arizona, we must provide thousands of new housing units located and designed in accordance with the physical needs and incomes of those families now inadequately housed, and, for the most part, planned to replace existing substandard or obsolete dwellings. In rural areas encourage removal to localities where such services as electricity, improved roads, and schooling can be made available within the limits of economic practicability, where such services cannot be extended to the present locations. Throughout the urban areas structurally sound but substandard dwellings should be rehabilitated and equipped with modern methods of lighting, heating and cooling and sanitation. In areas where post-war industrial growth may expand, additional units should be constructed. In the larger communities, blighted areas and slum districts should be rebuilt.

EXISTING CONDITIONS: Throughout the urban sections of the state, there currently exists an acute housing shortage. Much of this is directly traceable to the war effort and was brought about by a heavy influx of defense workers. However, since the present war industries within the state are primarily associated with the aircraft industry, and since these plants have come to Arizona as part of a national decentralization movement, and represent a more or less permanent factor in the state industrial picture, it is evident that permanent housing facilities to meet the need are justified. In the event that cheap power is made available in the future for industrial expansion, the housing situation will be still further aggravated as and when new industries move into

* "Proceedings", War Recreation Congress, p. 32, 33

the state. Indeed, should large units of heavy industry be installed within the state, there might conceivably arise a need for entire new communities and where this condition does appear, careful planning and zoning should precede actual construction.

Arizona has several problems peculiar to the state. One of these is the migrant farm labor problem. Thousands of migrant farm workers seek seasonal employment in the agricultural districts of the state and while in the state require housing. At present this type of housing is wholly inadequate and very largely substandard. Hundreds of these migrant laborers merely camp out along the canal banks and access highways in tents, shacks and trailer cabins. In such areas, sanitation problems have not been solved and public nuisances exist. Post-war plans should include provisions for this relatively important group. In some of the urban areas, Local Housing Authorities, under federal supervision and appropriations, have been successful so far as carried out. But they have made only a bare beginning in solving the problems they face.

NEEDS: Adequate housing for the lower income groups is one of the most pressing needs in Arizona at the present time. Construction costs are so high that it is impossible to provide new dwelling units for really low rentals, and many of the existing units are substandard. This is particularly true of the Colored and other districts where often inadequate and unsightly shacks are all that is available and these are usually of flimsy construction, crowded too close together and present both fire and disease hazards to the occupants. In the urban areas, there should be a steady, gradual abolishment of slums. Where replacement of eliminated units is desirable, new housing should be so located, built and protected that with the passage of a few years it will not form another slum. In many residential or industrial areas where slums are eliminated, study will doubtless show that public park or other similar uses will be preferable to construction of new dwellings. Methods should be worked out which will encourage voluntary amortization and destruction of obsolete, substandard structures, and which will facilitate public action, where necessary, in eliminating the slums.

Suburban housing should be protected from unwarranted encroachment by business and industry. Better control of subdivisions is desirable. To this end, planning authorities should be represented among those charged with administering zoning regulations. There should be closer review of individual plats and where possible prevention of over-subdivision during boom periods. A "back to the land" movement will undoubtedly characterize the post-war period. Care should be taken lest this movement bring about mushroom construction of shacks or other inferior dwellings in rural areas where adequate housing now exists, where substandard housing can easily be rehabilitated, or where local economy really justifies the construction of new housing.

RECOMMENDATIONS: In order to remedy existing deficiencies for those in the lower and middle income brackets, we recommend: (1) A thoroughgoing attempt to provide really low-cost housing on a self-liquidation basis. This will probably necessitate mass construction in many cases and mass construction methods in any case. Building codes may have to undergo modification in some communities to make this possible. (2) There should be a further trial of public subsidy of low-cost housing. Unless present building practices, labor conditions, and housing costs are radically altered, or wage-scales and incomes increased, or both, some form of subsidy must be made available if home ownership or adequate housing is to be provided. (3) Mortgage funds should be available for long term loans. An indispensable factor of a low-cost housing program is encouragement of home ownership by those in a position

to benefit by it. Loan funds should be made available to low income builders. The present Federal Housing Administration has so far accomplished this and should be continued. This program is both a help and a safeguard and the home owner is protected from high rates of interest. (4) Slum clearance. The removal of substandard structures is requisite to any improvement of housing conditions. Old units should be eliminated as rapidly as new ones can be constructed. And in the replacement of slum sections, provisions should be made for attractive landscaping. (5) In the larger communities, there should be a decentralizing of low-cost housing so that the tax burden will be more evenly distributed.

Proper location of housing units is just as important as design, construction and satisfactory upkeep, if property values are to be maintained under changing economic conditions. Therefore, general acceptance by cities and towns of the principles of zoning, subdivision control, and modernization of building codes until they include some control over architectural design, constitutes an important aid in improving housing conditions. Local planning boards should be set up and each community should adopt a master plan to furnish the mechanism for making these principles effective in the community. The planning boards should have a part in the zoning and subdivision control.

TRANSPORTATION

OBJECTIVE: To obtain a satisfactory transportation system in Arizona, care should be maintained to so integrate and improve the different modes of transportation, rail, highway and air, that each type of traffic is carried by the mode of transportation most economical or accessible and best suited to carry it. Thus for traffic between points in the mountains, bus and truck transportation is indicated while for interstate commerce, the rails and bus and truck lines are indicated, with an increasing use of the airways.

EXISTING CONDITIONS: Arizona is served by two transcontinental railroads, three through transcontinental highways and by a network of airlines. The state highway system in general is adequate for present needs with a few local exceptions which could very easily be remedied. However, there is need for curve reduction, widening of some sections and relocation of a few miles. The access roads are in need of improvement and many secondary roads should be more adequately surfaced and maintained. Because of the construction during the war effort of numerous aviation training centers, additional access roads may be found desirable to relieve congestion in local areas. At the conclusion of the war, these airfields may be available for peace-time use and in this event, air transportation will receive marked development in the state. Particularly, if industrial growth occurs as a result of production and distribution of commercial power, air transportation will play a large part in the development of state and interstate commerce. As a result of reduced maintenance occasioned by the war, and increased military traffic over the state highway system, all highways will be in urgent need of repair or rebuilding after the war is over. Indeed, many sections are even now in a deplorable condition.

NEEDS: The three main traffic arteries crossing the state should be improved, widened and resurfaced to provide modern, wide, four to six lane traffic throughout their courses. Where surveys indicate exceptionally heavy traffic between certain points, additional units should be constructed to relieve the congestion. All secondary highways should be improved, graded, paved

where feasible, and maintained. Access roads to military installations, park areas and scenic attractions should be widened and paved where possible. In the event that additional recreational areas are created incident to the bringing of Colorado River water to the agricultural areas, several entirely new roads will be needed to service the exploited areas. And in the event that commercial power is made available for rural electrification and for the mining industry, more additional roads may be necessary to give access to new industrial developments and mining and agricultural activities.

In the awarding of franchises for bus or truck transportation, due care should be exercised to provide adequate distribution and to avoid too much overlapping of these services in given areas. Where extensive industrial developments occur, transportation needs should be provided and care taken to insure that the best and most economical method of transportation be provided. Thus if any certain factory site can best be served by a spur railroad and shuttle service, this type of transportation should be selected. If bus service is deemed more advisable than this type is indicated. Careful planning methods should be applied to all such problems as they occur. And industrial sites should be selected and developed and zoned with the transportation problem kept in mind.

EDUCATION

OBJECTIVE: To make the citizens of Arizona happier and more useful citizens, we should include in our educational program provisions for both youths and adults in fundamental types of vocational training. We should foster community centers for the promotion of literature, music, art, and adult recreational activities and hobbies; incorporate in the curricula of all schools definite instruction in regard to local resources and conditions, planning and other desirable governmental problems. In this connection, a definite course based on state resources should be included in the curricula of all high schools and schools of higher learning, and this course, or additional courses, should also consider state conservation activities and needs, civics and the functioning of state government. A working knowledge of our natural resources and sound conservation practices should be made a pre-requisite to graduation, as is done in some other states. We believe that recreation should be given adequate supervision by the education department. Such public agencies as the State Fair and the Fish and Game Commission activities should be more generally used in educational programs, especially in connection with state resources and conservation. A state director of recreation should be on the staff of the state superintendant of public instruction and the foundation should be laid for extensive work in recreation in the post-war era to provide for the urgent needs of the unemployed and for crippled veterans. We believe that adequate provisions for this type of leadership should be included in the education budgets in all levels of government, state, county and local.

EXISTING CONDITIONS: The educational facilities of the state have been well developed along traditional lines. In many communities the physical plants are in need of renovation, enlargement or rebuilding and a few new schools are needed. These projects should become a part of the post-war Public Works Reserve. Additional appropriations should be made to increase the splendid work being done in connection with the vocational training program, and more especially the program of rehabilitation of handicapped individuals. This department of the work will become increasingly important immediately after the war when perhaps thousands of Arizonans will return to their homes crippled

and incapacitated through the war. As a result of the increasing demands of the war program, there is a great shortage of adequately trained teachers in all departments. This, however, is a more or less temporary condition and after the war it should be possible to again exercise rigid controls over teacher certification.

In the event that large industrial development occurs, it may become necessary to erect new schools and provide new teaching staffs. Also, should some of this industrial growth draw from rural communities, it may become necessary in some districts to shut down abandoned schools or to consolidate several adjoining depleted schools. Or, as a result of an expanding agriculture, due to obtaining additional water for irrigation from the Colorado River, it may become necessary to erect and maintain additional rural schools in some areas. The University and the two State Colleges have drawn up plans for modernization and enlargement of their physical plants and these projects should be included in the Public Works Reserve. The Industrial School and the Children's Colony also have projects for inclusion in the Public Works Reserve.

NEEDS: Probably the greatest need in Arizona is the expansion of vocational and visual aid education for both defense and non-defense types of work. The present vocational training schools are contributing much valuable aid in the war effort but courses of instruction could well be expanded to include types of business not now treated. More school facilities should be provided for adults, not alone in the urban centers where training for specific types of war work is well organized, but also in rural areas. The principles of vocational instruction that has been developed by the war should be extended in the post-war period to aid farmers, miners and others to better their conditions.

The state educational system should immediately project facilities and start training expert staffs for handling rehabilitation of crippled and handicapped veterans in the post-war period. Also, the whole recreation problem should receive the study and attention of educational groups and state and county leaders of organized recreation, trained and experienced in recreation leadership, should be in training now in readiness to handle the situation that is bound to arise with the cessation of hostilities. In the more remote rural areas, the advantages of modern education, visual aid facilities, and other late developments in urban education should be made available by consolidating the smaller schools wherever practicable. Only in this way can much modern equipment, experienced teachers and varied curricula be obtained for rural areas. There is an urgent need for the preparation of suitable texts for use in the study of state natural resources and constructive conservation practices in order that a more general knowledge of these things may be had.

WELFARE

OBJECTIVE: To provide a greater measure of social security, we should establish a permanent, coordinated program in which all gainfully employed workers have unemployment and old-age insurance; adopt, as the basis of relief for the unemployed who are employable, a program of work on carefully planned projects of lasting value to the public; set aside regularly public funds to constitute a cushion in meeting the fluctuating needs for relief; promote health by making hospitals and other medical services easily accessible to everyone. The aged and the physically or mentally handicapped should be adequately provided for.

EXISTING CONDITIONS: In Arizona at the present time there is a program of old-age assistance, aid to dependent children, aid to the blind, unemployment compensation, workmen's compensation insurance and there is a state home for aged pioneers and a state hospital for disabled miners. There is also a crippled children's home, a welfare sanitarium and there is projected a children's colony for marginal and subnormal children in addition to a fine state hospital.

However, under existing laws, the old-age pension is based on various factors such as need, ownership of property, and ability of children to make partial support of parents, and other factors. Uniformity in administering the pension is not, therefore, possible. The pension, with a lawful maximum of \$40, should be paid all who are entitled to a pension. Pension payments now range from the full pension down to as low as eight and ten dollars--although under the federal law the Government should contribute \$20. Under the existing regulations, those who are thrifty and who are able to own their homes, rent rooms, or otherwise partially contribute to their own support are penalized in that they do not receive their full pension. This makes for much needless distress and unfair suffering. Aid to dependant children is at present inadequate due to steadily rising costs of living. Unemployment compensation is still in the experimental stage and much study and revision may be necessary to make it function as it should.

The State Workmen's Compensation Law is undergoing study and should be revised to correct existing evils. Much evil has heretofore existed in the administration of the workmen's compensation law as effecting "self-insurers" and special classes of policy holders. Greater protection from industrial diseases is needed and legislation of this nature is now under study.

Many desirable changes and additions in the physical plants of the state hospital and other welfare institutions needed to modernize and enlarge their usefulness is under study and several projects will be included in the Public Works Reserve. Because of priorities difficulties, the children's colony, for which construction money has been allocated both by the state legislature and by the federal government, has not yet been built. Plans have also been drawn up for an addition to the state penitentiary to make provision for juveniles and first offenders to be segregated from other offenders. There is an urgent need for additional hospital facilities in various communities and as soon as technical help can be given, a thorough state-wide hospital survey should be made and resultant recommendations given careful attention by planning groups and by state agencies, county and municipal authorities. The State Resources and Planning Board asked for technical help in conducting such a survey about a year ago but because of the war, this survey has not been possible; but it will be carried out as soon as proper assistance can be furnished, either by the National Resources Planning Board, the United States Public Health Service or by other available federal agency, or by state appropriation.

NEEDS: There is an urgent need for long-range public works programming at municipal, county and state levels to contribute to a reservoir of public works to be available to partially absorb unemployment in the post-war period. Such a program has been under way in Arizona for about a year and is progressing. Also, a similar program is under way in most of the federal agencies operating within the state. As stated in other sections of this report, there is much potential employment possible in reclamation projects, flood control plans and in other regional operations. Thus extensive employment on public works projects such as all-purpose dams, the bringing of Colorado River water to agricultural

Arizona, and extensive work on range improvement, soil erosion and flood control will absorb many thousands of man hours over a period of years.

But in addition to public works projects, the state is in need of uniform administration of relief problems, old-age pensions and other social security measures for the removal of poverty, squalor, ignorance, disease and idleness. It is considered that in the long-range program, housing and slum removal, as well as creation of generative projects in the public works program are essential factors in any over-all welfare program. Vocational education, rehabilitation and recreation are also strongly contributing factors for through these avenues of endeavor, many otherwise indigent persons may find useful places in society.

ADMINISTRATION

OBJECTIVE: In order to bring about more efficient government, with resulting reduction in the tax burden, each governmental unit within the state should have adequate zoning regulations and a planning board and each municipality, county and the state should have a community master plan, regional or county and a state master plan. Representatives of the planning boards should have a hand in the administration of zoning regulations and subdivision regulations.

EXISTING CONDITIONS: The State Resources and Planning Board, organized under existing statutes and with the constant stimulus of federal supervision and encouragement, has attempted to carry on its work thus far under the tremendous handicap of being without financial assistance. Without a permanent staff and suitable office space, and with no funds for authorized travel in conducting the business of the Board, very little constructive work could be accomplished.

By correspondence and in cooperation with the temporary services of the office of the Public Works Reserve while it was in operation in the state, a beginning was made in the work of compiling for the state a Public Works Reserve reservoir. All state institutions and some municipalities were urged to begin work on public works projects and several projects have been received and filed as part of the post-war reservoir. Close contact has been maintained with federal agencies that are projecting work projects in the state. These federal agencies have been very cooperative in outlining their projects and in reporting them to the Board.

The City of Phoenix, with federal technical assistance, is completing a comprehensive post-war public works plan that could well serve as a model for other communities in the state. The City of Tucson is also working on a regional plan with a splendid organization and a resident planner. A few other communities have planning groups but few of them have maintained a comprehensive master plan for the community.

By law, local planning is at present limited to zoning, subdivision control and platting. Zoning at present is limited to incorporated cities and towns, with no provision for county and unincorporated area zoning. The statutes dealing with subdivision control and platting involve only cities of 20,000 or more population, of which there are only two in the state. The statutes do not provide for the participation of any planning agency in subdivision control, and contain no provision for the regulation of anything beyond layout.

NEEDS: The State Resources and Planning Board is in urgent need of a working appropriation with which to carry on its statutory functions. It's executive secretary should become a full time executive and should also be provided with office space and clerical help with which to carry on the functions of the Board. Frequent calls are made upon the Board to furnish information with regard to state resources in connection with the war effort and there is an urgent need for a suitable bulletin in which pertinent information and surveys could be published to the public.

In the event that a State Power and Water Authority is passed by the legislature it should be vested with the duties and responsibilities which now form the resources part of the Board's statutory functions and the Board should then confine its activities to state planning, as is done in most other states. The Board should correlate the work of regional and local planning boards and should encourage the formation and maintaining of master plans but in order to perform this function, travel funds are necessary in a modest amount both for executive functions and for necessary board meetings. Funds are also urgently needed for technical assistance in conducting needed surveys.

It is desirable that a legislative committee be appointed by the legislature to work with the planning board in drawing up a modern, efficient planning code patterned after successful similar legislation in other states to the end that state and local planning in Arizona may be given its rightful place in shaping the long-range planning program and destiny of the State as a great agricultural and industrial commonwealth.

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ADDITIONAL COPIES of this report, or other reports, data or information pertaining to Arizona, available through the Arizona Resources and Planning Board, may be obtained upon request by writing to George M. Roy, executive secretary, Arizona Resources and Planning Board, State Capitol, Phoenix, Arizona.